TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. y of Mante-Le Pre sux Cierca. merlean Dime Museum -221 Sowery. Academy of Design—Annua Estitution, Booth's Theatre—As You Live It. Bijon Opera Mouse Art Art. Chickering Hatt-Butter's Polytechnic. Capitaline firmonds, Breenklyn-Loudon Circus. Mat Duly's Now The stre-The Brook. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Gentleman from Kavada rand Opera House -The Magic Slipper.

Maverty's Theatre Valety, Moster & Bisl's Surden—Concert, Mad son Square Theatre-Suel Eirks. Niblo's Garden-Hastolov Minstell. New York Aguarium Tou Thumb Estines Park Theatre-Johns Willoomh Stundard Theatre-Hobbits. Son Francisco Minstrels-Boarding House. Chentre Comique Mulligan Guard Surprise Union Square Theatre-Mr Paring Windsor Theatre - Unknown

Subscription Hates.

DAILY (4 pares), by mail, 55e, a month, or 86.50 year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. SURMAY (S pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid.

WERELT (S pages). SI per year, postpaid. voted by Democratic Congressmen who have been accustomed to shout "retrenchment Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. is and reform!" sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Republican Candidate.

The heart of the Republican party is with BLAINE. He is the most popular of the Republican leaders. He is far more popular than GRANT.

Notwithstanding this, Grant's chance for the nomination are better than BLAINE'S. BLAINE is known, in a single instance, to have sold his official influence for money. Still the corrupt element of the Republican party, and this element is large, prefers GRANT to BLAINE.

BLAINE has got rich; he has made money enough, and very likely would make a less corrupt Administration than GRANT. It is well known that Grant is comparatively poor, and very grasping. Somehow the plunderers have a natural inclination to-

The money is on the side of GRANT. We therefore look upon his nomination, although he is not the first choice of the masses, as extremely probable.

The New Mission to China.

It is proposed to modify the existing treaty with China so as to restrict an emigration which is now disliked by the people of the Pacific coast, although they originally invited it by attractive inducements. Twelve years ago we wanted to extend our commercial relations with China, and to penetrate the seclusion of that ancient empire. Our people sought admission where they had hitherto been shut out from contact with the hundreds of millions whose trade was coveted.

The Chinese had no desire to come to the United States. All the overtures came from our side. The first treaty with China, in 1844, admitted American citizens to commerce in five ports, and fixed a tariff regulating the duties on specified imports and exports. The next treaty, in 1858, enlarged this intercourse and permitted a Minister of the United States, with a limited suite, to visit and sojourn at the capital once in each year, to "confer on matters of common interest and advantage," and "to complete his business without unnecessary delay."

Then followed the BURLINGAME treaty of 1868, which abolished the previous restrictions, and opened the door wide. Its sixth article was as follows:

"Citizens of the United States visiting or residing China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, o exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may then be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favores nation; and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same priv-Heges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be there enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

This was the result of a quarter of tury of diplomatic negotiation, all of which had originated with the United States. Step by step we had labored to break down the barriers that excluded us, and at last we succeeded, by the help of a Chinese Ambassador, himself an American citizen who

had represented the United States at Pekin. The BURLINGAME treaty was glorified by the Administration, by Congress, by the chief cities, by the Chambers of Commerce, by Boards of Trade, and by all the great organized associations. Mr. SEWARD regarded it as a new departure which would immortalize his name. Although it was signed by the special commission which China had sent out to open diplomatic relations with the civilized world, the Emperor hesitated to give his final assent, and more than a year elapsed before ratifications were exchanged at Pekin.

The hostility to Chinese emigration developed in the last few years is familiar to the public. It has assumed violent forms and has been converted into a political agitation. The Pacific coast demands with a loud voice that the work in which her people were most influential in 1868, shall be undone. Treaty or no treaty, "the Chinese must go." Partles outvie each other in this bold declaration, which rejects national faith and puts citizens of the United States long established in China at the mercy of a retaliatory spirit, if there should be a disposition to manifest it.

Now, the sentiments of the Chinese Government on this subject are well known at Washington, and all the parade of a special mission to negotiate a new treaty is a sham. China is prepared, as the Fraudulent Administration well knows, from the recent experiment of its disgraced Minister, George F. Seward, to abrogate the liberal conditions of the BUBLINGAME treaty, and to stop emigration entirely. But of course the | cast their votes in obedience to the dictates abrogation would affect both parties alike, and herein comes the pinch. We want privileges in China for American citizens, but propose to deny to Chinese subjects reciprocal privileges in the United States.

There is no intricacy about so plain a question, and there is no need for negotiation. Any Minister of the United States will be told at Pekin what Mr. Evants has already GAME treaty be a disturbing element, abolish it. Hence, the appointment of two Commissioners additional to a regular Minister, forming one legation, is only a provision for two pets of Mr. Evarrs's.

The Diplomatic bill, as it passed the House, contains the following item:

"For compensation at the rate of \$10,000 a year each the necessary expenses of the Commissioners appointed to act with the Envoy Extraordinary of ti-United States to China to negotiate and conclude by treaty a settlement of such matters of interest to the two flex a mittlement of anch matters of interest to the ser-ernments, now pending between the same, \$24,930, to be available immediately

These Commissioners are paid ten thousand dollars a year and "their necessary expenses," an allowance which no other diplomatic agent of the United States receives. The Minister himself gets twelve thousand a year of regular salary, but is allowed nothing for "necessary expenses."

missioners, \$4,000, and one interpreter,

Mr. Monnoe of Ohio, who had long experience as a Consul, deplored this allowance for an interpreter as being entirely too small, and Mr. SINGLETON, who had charge of the bill, hoped the pay would be doubled But Mr. Lowe properly objected, and that little job was killed temporarily, to be resurrected probably by a conference committee.

When these members were creating these there is at this time in Pekin a regular Secretary and Interpreter of the Legation, drawing a salary of \$5,000 a year. There is no possible excuse for this barefaced imposition. Yet the climax was capped by a vote of \$4,500 for contingent expenses, perhaps to pay for the feasting of this Com-

The bill foots up, with the following items for one year: Regular Minister, salary

tegular Secretary and Interpreter ...

Two Commissioners, \$10,000 each ..

New Secretary...

contingent expenses. 947.000 And these reckless appropriations were

4.00X

Winking at Trespass.

The HAYES Cabinet, after considering the information laid before it by CARL SCHURZ. that gangs of armed men are breaking into the Ute reservation, in violation of the laws of the United States and of existing treaties, has resolved not to issue a proclamation warning off the trespassers, and simply to direct Gen. HAZEN to move troops near the reservation so as to "maintain order" in case the Utes should attempt to expel the intruders.

The purpose of this shameful decision is manifest. Mr. CARL SCHURZ is determined at all hazards to force his Ute spoliation plan through Congress, and then to compel the Utes to accept it. Negotiations were begun with the assurance to the Utes that their tribe should have the same right to accept or reject SCHURZ's proposal that Congress has to accept or reject it. Mr. CARL SCHURZ knows perfectly well that thus far he has procured only the assent of a few leading Indians to his dispossession scheme, and that these were bribed and bullied into reluctantly consenting; the main body of the Utes has thus far failed to ratify the plan, despite all the efforts of the

chiefs who visited Washington. In this exigency, HAYES and SCHURZ do not scruple to use violence to drive these Indians into giving up their homes for the sake of additional annuities which they do not need. The news that HAYES refuses to issue a proclamation against the trespassers is virtually a notice to them to go on with their lawlessness, and a notice to the Utes that they are abandoned by the Washing-

ton authorities. The spectacle is one for pity and indignation. A nation of four thousand Indians, owning, under the guarantees of solemn treaties, homes that are dear and hunting grounds that make an Indian's earthly paradise, are to be driven out, and penned into little farms, through a deliberate violation of national pledges, while HAYES and SCHURZ, who, at the demands of frontier greed, planned the outrage, are misusing the military forces to consummate it.

Colorado has an area of 66,889,000 acres equal to all New England added to threefourths of New York—and population enough for only one representative in Congress. Yet it is pretended that the sheer pressure of civilization is forcing white men into the sixth part of the territory of Colorado belonging to the Utes, and accepted as reserved to them when the State was admitted to the Union.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ has never hesitated, in his dealings with his Indian wards, to trample on treaties, and on all rights of red men or white, in order to carry out any scheme of management to which he has once been iniquity it may have been founded; while appropriation bills. Mr. Hunn of Onio, who is the haves never hesitates to back him. From one of the best constitutional lawyers in Conthe first, Mr. SCHURZ has treated the 11,000,000 acres from which he hopes to drive | committee, and has prepared a report taking the Utes as already taken away from them. Hence while, a few weeks since, a rumored invasion of the Indian Territory by white prospectors provoked from HAYES at once a proclamation of warning, a like proclamation is now refused in the actual invasion of soon be national domain. But the Ute consent has not yet been obtained; and meanwhile the Ute title to the land, and the Ute right of exclusive occupancy, are as strong as the law can make them. The HAYES Cabinet might as well be in avowed complicity with the trespassers.

Posting the Chicago Books. The canvass thus far for delegates to the

Chicago Convention, and the reasonable probabilities in regard to the delegates yet to be chosen, lead to the conclusion that if the whole 128 members from New York and Pennsylvania vote on the first ballot for a Presidential candidate according to their individual preferences, Gen. Grant will be defeated; but if, on the other hand, they vote unanimously for him, he will be pretty sure to obtain the nomination. The weight of the evidence tends to show that there are at least forty delegates from those two States who are decidedly hostile to the third-term policy. They doubtless feel to some extent fettered by the resolutions of instructions adopted by very narrow majorities at Utica and Harrisburg last winter. But they will not recognize their binding force at Chicago. It will be perceived that if these forty men refuse to wear the chains that bind them to GRANT, and of their own free choice, it will make a difference of eighty in the footing on the first ballot. This is a large element in a Convention of 756 members, where 379 votes will suffice to name the Presidential candidate.

The number of delegates already chosen including the eighteen from the Territories. is 488. If the entire delegations of New York and Pennsylvania bend to the yoke of their been told at Washington. If the BURLIN- State Conventions, then, as near as the facts can be ascertained, the 483 delegates should be divided: For GRANT, 257; against GRANT, 251; giving GRANT a majority of 26. But if we take 40 New York and Pennsylvania votes and give them to the other side, the tally would stand: For GRANT, 217; against Grant, 271; Grant's minority, 54. Delegates remain to be chosen in nineteen

States, ten Northern and nine Southern. The total to be elected is 268, as follows:

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These facts furnish the materials for working out what is left of the Chicago

result at the Convention is likely to depend upon the course pursued by the anti-GRANT portions of the delegations from New York and Pennsylvania.

A Wrong Mode of Punishment. Whatever there may have been wrong in the publications of Mr. D. M. BENNETT, we believe the mode of his punishment was utterly wrong and inexcusable. He was imprisoned a year in the Albany Penitentiary new offices they must have known that for circulating certain printed matter through the United States mails.

Now, to allow an espionage by the Government over the mails, for a purpose however pure and good, is to do away with freedom of speech and of the press and to surrender our liberties. In fact, a Government censorship of the mails is one of the most hateful species of oppression a free man can conceive of. If it can be used for one purpose it can be used for any other. The very idea is wholly incompatible with liberty.

Such a law would never have been allowed to find its way on the statute book in the early days of our history. And we do not believe it will be long tolerated now.

Giving the Lie to All His Professions.

Mr. HAYES says he will defer the appointment of a successor of Mr. Key as Postmaster-General until after the Chicago Convention, for fear that he may be accused of favoring some one of the competitors for the Republican nomination for President is he makes the appointment now. It seems to us that this is conceding that

the members of the Cabinet are expected to use their offices for partisan purposes. Where is the promised and boasted civil

service reform? By conceding so much Mr. HAYES gives the lie to all his previous professions.

If Mr. HAYES cannot run his own Administration on pure business principles, what sense is there in all his discourses on the subject?

No other occupant of the White House would ever have said it was better for the country to go without a Postmaster-General for a month than that the office should be filled at once, lest the election of President should be affected thereby.

Mr. HAYES does not believe in the doctrines he has preached, or he acknowledges his own incompetency to carry them out.

Mr. ELLIS of Louisiana thinks the time has come when the Government should make an experiment in postal telegraphy, and he has introduced a bill in the House accordingly. It directs the Post Office Department to buy or build one or more telegraph lines, connecting Boston and Washington, and passing through New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other specified cities. It fixes a schedule of rates For twenty-five words or less, fifteen cents for any distance up to 200 miles; twenty-five cents up to 500 miles, forty cents up to 1,000 miles, seventy-five cents up to 2,000, and \$1 up to 3,000 miles, with an extra charge for each additional word of one-half cent, one cent, two three, and five cents respectively for the above distances. For messages of less than 200 words passing between adjoining offices the rate is be ten cents a message, with one-half cent extra for every additional word. If the experiment works well, the bill looks to the extension of this Government postal telegraph system to St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities. To enable the department to make the experiment the bill appropriates \$300,000. The report of the Post Office Committee on Mr ELLIS's project will be awaited with unusual interest.

An important question of constitutional interpretation is about to be brought before the House of Representatives at the present session of Congress. This question relates to the exclusive right of the House to originate appropriation bills. The Senate has passed two bills making appropriations for the construction of public buildings. These bills were referred to the House Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report upon the constitutional authority of the Senate to originate bills of such a character. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the question. PROCTOR KNOTT, Chairman of the sub-committee, is Chairman of the full committee, and the sub-committee was unanimous in the opinion that the Senate had committed, no matter on what ignorance or the right under the Constitution to originate gress, disagreed with the report of the suban opposite view of the question. Which of the two reports will be adopted by a majority of the committee has, we believe, not yet been decided'

Two drunken white men lately entered an Indian lodge at Camp Sheridan in Nebraska. and killed an Indian chief, besides wounding the Ute territory, on the ground that it will his wife. Had drunken Indians done the same thing in a white man's camp, the chances are that war would have been declared against their tribe and troops sent to take their lands from

Venezuela ORTH has secured unanimous consent to his making an attempt, to-day, to explain his connection with the Venezuela claims but, without waiting for this explanation. Law yer Evants has recommended that coordin be employed for the settlement of these claims and it is understood that a war vessel is now on its way to Venezuela.

Ancient Mariner Thompson's assertion that the rumor of two war ships being ordered to the Canadian fishing grounds is pure specuare getting ready for that purpose. What they will do, or what they can find to do, after going there, is the real matter within the domain of speculation.

The pressure on HAYES to veto the Army Appropriation bill has thus far, at least, been unsuccessful. The rider this year is precisely the same that Haves signed last year at the extra session, except that it has, as an additional clause, the following:

"That nothing in this provision shall be construed to prevent the use of triones to protect against domestar violence in each of the States, on application of the begislature thereof, or of the Executive when the Legis-latine cumot be convended."

It would be self-stultification for HAYES to refuse to sign the new Army bill after signing its predecessor, and no amount of hair splitting could defend a veto against deserved public condemnation.

Yesterday was what the farmers call good growing weather." The warm sunshine streaming on the wet earth set everything to growing that could grow. Even the city trees, whose roots, paved over closely, wander down among gas and water mains in search of moisture, put forth their leaves briskly; and more favored trees in parks and on lawns be gan to show a charming wealth of foringe. This was particularly pleasing, because it exhibited the individual and characteristic shades of green that distinguish the leaves of different kinds of trees at this time of the year. Later in the senson, when thego leaves have attained their full size, and woods and parks are masses of living green, these delicate shades are replaced by deep and almost uniform tones.

It is worth while now to study the trees. From the graceful clims and sturdy beeches shoot leaflets almost brown, with just a tinge of green; the soft maple displays reddish leaves. sometimes almost devoid of any green; its cousin, the bard or sugar maple, and the ash wear caps of dark green, not so vivid as the feathery plames of the weeping willow, and a shade brighter than the rank folinge of the horse chestnut. The white birch puts forth slender, lance-like leaves of a yet more delicate hus than the willow, and the sturdy sycamore boasts hardly a leaflet, but many woolly-look-Next, there is "one secretary for the Com- | problem, and for determining whether the | ing buds show where the leaflets will be to-

morrow. The scraggy locust, last to leave out and first to shed its foliage, gives little promise of the long, slim leaves that will so soon be followed by its almost too sweet blessoms, among which the bees hold revelry, and which give to

it the name of "honey locust." But already there are blossoms on some of the trees. The pear trees show snow-white clusters amid the bright green leaves; on the black-trunked cherry trees the strawberry-like blossom has almost benten the leaflets in the race for the sunlight and here and there in warm nooks a peach or apple blossom is seen, its pure white tinted with a delicate pink. These are a few of the The active agent on the part of the United States in the negotiation of the treaty of Washpleasant sights that a stroll in the country or

the parks affords on a May morning like that of The Fish Cultural Association have discovered that the lobsters along our coasts are greatly diminishing in numbers, and unless some means are adopted for their preservation similar to those taken by Maine and Massachuactis they may possibly disappear altogether. To prevent this there is a bill before the Legisature forbidding the offering for sale of any lobster less than ten inches and a balf in length. exclusive of claws or feelers. This bill is most commendable; and doubtless the mere announcement that the future existence of one of his favorite dishes is threatened, will cause the epicurean SAMUEL WARD to emerge voluntarily from his retirement to resume for a brief season at Albany the profession of which he was once the acknowledged head at Washington. By all means let the bill be passed. What was it that the high Republican officials of Pennsylvania were afraid KEMBLE

would tell? How many members of the Board of Pardons were on the ragged edge? And did persons still higher in the party hierarchy find themselves posted on that precarious and lace-To-night, unless they have thought better

of it, the officers of the United States ship Constellation will don their showlest uniforms and dance with the Dublin beauties at the Lord Mayor's ball. Yet they were not sent across the Atlantic to go to balls, but to carry food, the gift of their generous countrymen, to the Irish pensants, thousands of whom were said to be in

imminent danger of starvation.

After the ball, we are told, they will "participate in festivities in Galway." But Galway has furnished some of the saddest stories of destiution and suffering.

Festivities and famine! The rich merrymaking and the poor starving! Ireland is, indeed, a peculiar country.

The tariff as it stands is such a hodgepodge of injustices and stupidities that even a partial revision by Democratic revisers would be pretty sure to be an improvement, and to be popular, as far as it might go.

A weekly newspaper, which is printed ostensibly to expound and propagate the Christianity of our times, makes this remarkable

Note the language! The reverend religious editor does not say that, painful and horrible as is the thought of a brother religious preacher in agony at the end of the hangman's rope, he s forced unwillingly to the conclusion that hangman's law must take its course. He does not say that this conclusion wrings his heart with anguish. He does not exhort his Christian readers to pray without ceasing for their evangelical brother who has brought upon himself so dreadful a doom, that at least he may be saved from the unutterably direr doom of eternal damnation in the bottomless pit of hell, What he says is, that he will be greatly disappointed if the religious preacher of modern bristianity is not hanged. Now, is this Christian?

FRED GRANT'S AFOWAL

What his Father Kegards as a Dangerous

From the Cincinnati Commercia CHICAGO, April 29 .- The point of a remarkable conversation between Col. Fred Grant and one of the most distinguished Republican leaders of Bilinois has just come to light. Col. Fred upbraided the veteran for not being actively at

work for Gen. Grant. During the conversation, he said: "My father says that there may come a time in the history of the republic when it may be to the vital interest of the people of this country to nominate a President for a third term, and when precedents set by Washington and Jefferon would stand in the way of the common welfare. It therefore becomes important to get that obstruction to the safety of the republic out of the way. My father says he is in a position

to make that trial and win that victory against a public superstition of a dangerous precedent. This speech of young Grant took the distinguished citizen aback. It was evident that the young man had been impressed with the diine mission of his father, and it is probable that the gentleman would not have deemed it advisable to make his utterances about the views of Gen. Grant public. But fortunately there was a witness who takes the public into confidence through the Commercial. The name of the prominent leader is withheld only because of this innocence of this publication. But it can be furnished, and he will not deny the truthfulness of the above report.

Grant's Electioneering Efforts.

CHICAGO, April 29.-Gen. Grant recently said to an intimate personal friend, understood to be E. B. Washburne, that he was absolutely sure of the nomination at Chicago. He how-ever, expressed considerable feeling because an effort was making to get his own State away from him. He felt that he ought to be allowed a solid lilinois delegation in the National Con-vention.

solid lilinois delegation in the National Convention.

This exposition to his wishes on the subject is undoubtedly responsible for the extraordinary spectacle now presented, for the lirst time in the history of this nation, of a distinguished citizen, who has been Commander in-Chief of the armies the of country who has twice been its President, going about from country to country seeking by his presence to influence, and by his nation to control, the primaries for his own advantage in the National Nominating Convention. It is to the credit of some of these countries that his well-timed visits have resulted disastrously to him. This is notably the case in McLean Country where his friends were absolutely certain of carrying the Convention solid for him, and yet, as the latest advices show the victory was on the other side, Biaine securing ictory was on the other side. Biting securing leven of the sixteen delegates to the State Con-

vention.

One Square and Wise Man in Politics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Randali says Tilden will have forty or more of the delegates from Pennsylvania to Cincinnati, This result is very creditable to Mr. Randall, but it is still more to his credit that he has sense enough to see in it not a Randall victory. as some of the newspapers call it, but a Tilden victory, or rather a victory for the cause which Tilden represents. When there are so many heads turned by the Presidency, it is very gratlying to find a man in Randall's position above the role of "dark horse," and able to see, as Mr. liandall does, and unreservedly declares, that neither he nor any one else can be used to supersede Tilden without giving up the quesions with which he is identified, and upon which alone we can hope to win the election WASHINGTON, May 1, 1880.

An Alleged Peculiarity of Yellow Bogs. To the Editor of The Sun-Sice can you orm me why it is that a vellow dog siways loves his use of smell after sundown? I have kept dozs for many are, and I have noticed that this is true of every veltow of Wire is it? BROOKLYS, May 2

We direct the attention of our readers to the Bosonier, a monthly review of current events, Canadian and general, printed at Toronto, and written, as we unerstand, by Prof. Goldwin Smith. Each number conameabout fifty rages of original comments up in the ore important nows of the day. Mr. Smith writes like a philosopher and a state-sman, with ample breath of view and freedom of expression. His sympathics are entirely in the side of liberal ideas, but he is never a fanatic, and his mind is uncommonly free from linellectual deliasions. Even those of his articles which are devoted to Canadian topics are so illuminated by general principles that they may be read with profit on this side of the burder.

A NEW VIEW OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Was Great Britaln and not the United States the , Gainer, After all, in the Interna-tional Game that Ended at Geneva?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reaty of Washington was a bad speculation for the United States. Some of the disastrous effects of that diplomatic venture have already been experienced, and still other and more disastrous consequences must inevitably be endured by the people of this country.

ington was the late Caleb Cushing. He was the genius, the skilled diplomat and lawyer who supplied the brains, the experience, and the law for the State Department. But unfortu-nately for the United States, Mr. Cushing was retained for one specific purpose, namely, the adjustment of the differences between this country and Great Britain growing out of the operations of the Confederate cruisers. To ompass the defeat of the English diplomatists upon this one point was the ambition of Mr. Cushing's life. The one defect of Mr. Cushing as a statesman, diplomatist, and lawyer, was his habitual tendency to sacrifice what appeared to him to be minor considerations, in order to achieve immediate success. The crowning success of his life would be to figure as the leading legal representative of the United States in a great international lawsuit, and triumph over the greatest legal lights of the British bar. The arbitration was the conception of Mr. Cushing, and throughout the negotiations which led to the formation of the Joint High Commission, as well as during the deliberations of that body, he guided and controlled the American Commissioners. The secret of Mr. Cushing's desire for an arbitration was this: He knew personally, or by close study of European politics, the leading international jurists of the Continent, and was confident that he could overreach the British diplomatists in the selection of arbitrators. There were but a limited number from whom the selections could be made, and Mr. Cushing always said that it was well-nigh impossible to select five arbitrators-men of recognized eminence as expounders of international nw-a majority of whom would not decide in favor of the United States. But the British commissioners were outwitted by him when the selection of three of the arbitrators was off respectively to the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederace, and the Em-peror of Brazil. Two of these, Cushing was confilent, would be gentlemen whose views he knew from their previous decisions would be favorable to the United States. These two, with the one to be selected by the United States, would make a majority of the tribunal. This point gained, the triumph he longed for was assured.

This point gained, the triumph he longed for was assured.

Butto gain this colgne of vantage it was necessary to make great sacrifices. Cushing was not the man to hesitate in a trade of this kind. The first surrender made was in the agreement upon the three rules which were to govern the arbitrators in the decision of the cost. The British Commissioners were all trained diplomatists and were as thoughful of the future as the present. They represented a nation whose past, present, and future greatness was due to and dependent upon her mastery of the ture as the present. They represented a nation whose past, present and future greatness was due to and dependent upon her mastery of the high seas. The security of her commerce, the protection of her merchant fleet and their monopoly of the carrying trade of the world, is the thought always uppermost in the minds of British statesmen and diplomatists. The power of the United States to cripple and even to well night destroy the commerce of Great Britain was demonstrated in the war of 1812. The United States might become a great marritime power by the construction and maintenance of a powerful navy, but this would be a costly luxury. The situation of the United States, the habits of thought of her people, and the force of traditionary precept and example practically isolate her. She has but an indirect and translent interest in European complications. The necessity for a great may is in the natural course of events very remote, the the event of a war with England the United States would naturally seek to protect her coast, defend her harbors, let loose fleets of privateers to destroy British commerce, and seize Canada. If the United States could be brought to yield for the sake of a present advantage the right to employ privateers in naval warfare, of course Great Britain could well afford to be muleted in a round sum for the work of the Alabama and Shenandoah. If American diplomatists could be got to surrender a right stabbornly contended for in the past, and then should be in a round sum for the work of the Anbama and Shenandoah. If American diplomatists could be got to surrender a right stabbornly contended for in the past, and then should be east in the arbitration they so ardently sought. Eagand would have achieved a double triumph. They had but little apprehension of being defeated in the arbitration, but as the result proved they were no match for Mr. Cushing in that part of the game.

The three rules which were agreed upon by the Joint High Commission Great Britain made a show of resisting, and formally protested that she yielded solely to evince her "desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory

strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future. And Great Britain naving consented that these rules should be retroactive as against her, of course the United States could not do less than agree that they snould bind her in the future. Mr. Cushing was frank enough to admit that the logical results of the adoption of these rules was the practical abolition of privateering. Judge Black, a high authority declares that it was a virtual surrender on the part of the United States of the right of privateering, and in this interroptation of the treaty of Washington every distinguished foreign diplomatist in Washington who has expressed an opinion agrees. tation of the treaty of Washington every distinguished foreign diplomatist in Washington who has expressed an opinion agrees.

For a concession of this kind Great Britain could well afford to pay fitteen millions of dollars. "Satisfactory provision for the future" was indeed obtained dirt chen?" But this was not all she obtained. The Joint High Commissioners on the part of the United States were, as everybody knows, mere tyros in diplomacy. Not one of them was a trained diplomatist. Not one of them had ever had the slightest experience in diplomacy. Mr. Cushing was not a member of the Commission. He was simply the brains of the Commission. He was simply the brains of the State Department when employed, and on this occasion, as I have already explained, he was intent upon one point only. That he lacked breadth as a statesman, those who knew him best will not deny. As a inwyer and advocate he was crone to regulate his practice upon the theory that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." He was not consulted, and took but little if any interest in the negotiations which resulted in the trenty stipulations affecting our relations with the Dominion of Canada, Indeed, it would seem that, in all that related to our interests in this direction, our Commissions is were either lamentally.

tions affecting our reintions with the Dominion of Canada. Indeed, it would seem that, in all that related to our interests in this direction, our Commissioners were either lamentaby genorant or aimost criminally careiess. As usual, Great Britain was especially careful of her colonial interests. Sir John Alexander MacDonald of the Privy Council for Canada was a High Joint Commissioner, as the special representative and guardian of the Dominion interests. He is a man of consummate abstity and wide experience, and was thoroughly familiar with the part he was to play.

The fishery question and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River were the two subjects of dispute to be settled by the commission which interested Canada. How were these problems solved? We contended that our fishermen and the right to take fish off. Newfoundand, Prince Edward Island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This point the British commissioners agreed to yield on conditions which were engely accepted by our would be diplomats. These were that Canadian fishermen should have respread raints in American waters, that the catch of Canadian fishermen should he admitted free of duty to the markets of the United States. How these Government of the United States. How these should be admitted free of duly to the markets of the United States, and that a commission spould assess the damages to be paid by the Government of the United States. How these conditions have worked to the disadvantage of the people of this country everybody familiar with the subject now knows. We have paid five million dollars for the privilege of opening a market for the Canadian lishermen! That this is the practical result have the high authority of Senator Beame and Gen. B. F. Butler. They declare, and the New England lishermen without dissent each their declarations, that whatever advantage there might have been in the privilege of lishing in Canadian waters is more than balanced by the opening of our market to the Canadian fishermen. Nobody has desired to combat the view Senator Blaine took of the dishery question in the Senato, and New England sustains him in demanding that notes shall be given to berammab that part of the treaty which relates to the fisheries.

The free mayigation of the St. Lawrence River was senared for edizons of the United States, upon what conditions? First, that we, during its months in the year, while the St. Lawrence is closed to mavigation, should promise free pairs of entry for the trade of the Dominion. The log box waterparts the borning the winter. The

is closed to mavigation, should promise free peris of entry for the trade of the Dominion. The test bot waite practically scale the ports of Quebes and Montreal during the winter. The rigor of the climate and the snowfall make the observation of a rulroad troit. Now Secural illicity and expensive. The Grand Trank Railroad of Camela for this reason has its eastern terminus at Portland, Mo. It will be remembered that even troops intended for Camadian defense at a citizen period had to be landed at Portland and transported across our territory, of course with the permission of our authorities. This port of free entry, therefore, by the express terms of the treaty, allows "goods, wares, and merchandise" destined for Camada to be conveyed in transit through our territory without being subject to duty. The reciprocal right is guaranteed to us, but we never can avail ourselves of the privinge, while to the Camelans it is a mesessity.

Secondly, it is provided that "goods, wares, and merchandise" may be "conveyed intransit" without payment of duties "from the United States," and that citizons of the United States, "and that citizons of the United States, "and that citizons of the United States tony carry in United States rossesses from one port of Camada to another, provided a portion of the transportation in the United States is by land, without the payment of duty. The

one port of Canada to another, provided a por-tion of the transportation in the United States is by land, without the payment of duty. The

reciprocal right is extended to citizens of the British possessions.

British possessions.

Thirdly, we guarantee the use of the St. Clair
Plats Canni to British subjects on as heavinghee
conditions as our citizens enjoy, and the free
navigation of Lake Michigan, and in turn get
the same terms from the Welland and St. Law-

rence Canals.

In each and every one of these conditions the interests of the United States were sacrificed. For substantial advantages graranteed the Dominion of Canada we not only surrendered vantage ground, but we practically gave our Canadain neighbors the means of growing rich at our expense. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence River cannot practically give us any advantages. When the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals are caliarced to carry two thousand ton ships, British vessels may I ad grain at Chicago and betroit and carry it direct to Lavrenco; but this can be done only at the expense of the traffic of the Eric Canal and to the detriment of our ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The practical working of this part of the treaty of Washington in this case, as in the fishery provisions, is to build up Canadian industries at the expense of our own. The railroad system of Canada is almost entirely dependent upon the products and supplies of the great western region of the United States for their carrying trade. The Grand Trank, the Great Western, and the Canada Southern begin at the Detroit River, and the provisions of the treaty of Washington, which permit "goods, wares, and merchandise from the United States" to be conveyed in transit through Canada' to other points in the United States, adds about \$10,000,000 a year to their revenue. These foreign corporations are now seeking legislation here to enable them to span the Detroit River with a bridge, to enable them to increase the profits of the immense carrying trade which they secure from the United States under the treaty of Washington. It matters not that such a bridge will necessarily impose, if it does not materially injure, the navigation of the outlet of Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Huron. The United States having by solemant reaty provided the means to save the Canadian railroads from bankruptey, and to build up Canadian towas and create a demand for Canadian habor, ought not to hesitate now to increase their facilities for each a

But it may be claimed that the Car adian railway system is a check upon our trunk lines, and thus freight tariffs between the East and the West can be regulated. This is not the fact. The Canada Southern and the Great Western, as well as the Grand Trunk, are really a part of the New York Central system so far as our trade between the West and the East is concerned. These railroads can only lower the cost of the transportation of Western produce by carrying away from our ports the trade that legitimately belongs to them. If the enlargment of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals results in the development of a carrying trade direct between our ports on the lakes and direct between our ports on the lakes and results in the development of a carrying direct between our ports on the lakes Liverpool, then the competition of Can railroads might affect freight turiffs. But Livermon, then the competition of Candalan railronis might affect freight turiffs. But those who are familiar with the grain carrying trade by propellers on the lakes and the Eric Canal say that British shippers cannot compete with our water highway to New York. The voyage is longer and more bazardous, and there is not sufficient back freight to make it profitable. It is clear, therefore, that the Western producer does not profit by the advantages which the Canadian railroads of tained by the treaty of Washington. These roads could well afford to contribute something to our revenues for the privilege of competing for the trade of our great West. Their iron costs them \$28 per ton less than our roads have to pay. Their rolling stock can be procured proportionately cheaper; labor is less costly, and their operating expenses eats up less of their gross carnings.

Verily, Great Britain drove a good bargain with us through the treaty of Washington! And yet this was the one incident of the Grant Administration which third term advocates insist is the most brilliant piece of diplomacy in our diplomatic history!

A. M. G.

THE DISGRACEFUL PENNSTLVANIA PARDONS.

From the New York Herald. Kemble and his three corrupt accomplices ere hardly immured within prison walls, under a just sentence, before the State Board of Pardons assembled and, by a unanimous vote, set them at liberty. Had they been impecunious felons, nothing of this kind would have happened. Was the Board of Pardons bribed, as well as the Legislature? There is nothing in the char acter of Kemble and his accomplices to rebut such a sup-position. A set of knaves who bribed the Legislature of the State, against whom the proofs were so overwhelm ing that they made no defence, cannot be thought inca-pable of resorting to the same arts of bribery to get them-selves out or prison. The only reason why bribery should not succeed with the Board of Pardons is the supposition of greater virtue in the Board than existed in the Legis lature. But the Board of Pardons is a creature of the same unscrupulous political party that has filled the other offices in Pennsylvania. There should, indeed, be the ordinary presumption of innocence in their favor un-til they abuse their power; but the abuse in this instance has been so flagrant and scandalous as to create a strong

presumption of guilt. They have not, indeed, relieved Kemble and his fellow gues from the entire penalty. Though released from prison, they are to pay their fines and remain disqualified from holding office. But the fines are a bagatelie; they are less than the gains of any one of the corrupt transactions in which these worthles have been engaged for years. What do they care for a pinful fine which is too small to be regarded by them as a punishment? It is but a fraction of what their legal expenses would have been had they chosen to make a defence. The disqualification for office amounts to nothing. Under the weight of this disgrace they had no chance of office for many years to come, and some future Board of Pardons may be found as compliant as the present. The sentence of imprisor ment was the only real punishment, and from this they have been promptly freed by a manusure which is equally revolting whether we consider its indecent hasts

or its brazen defiance of criminal justice. This shameless insuit to the majesty of the law dis-graces not merely the Hoard of Pardons, but the State of Pennsylvania. It corroborates all that has been and of the corruption of Pennsylvania politics. It is most unfortunate for the Presidential candidate of the Pennsylvania Republicans. It gives color to the charge that their State Convention was not an honest body and will embodien revolt against its instructions. It puts a weapon into the hands of the Democratic party of the State which may prove potent enough to turn the scale against the Republican Presidential ticket, if the name against the expansion resonants; texet, if the name at its head should be the one which the Pennsylvania machine underteek to dictate. It would be a memorante examile of retributive political justice if Pennsylvania stoom be lost to the Republicans by the scandatons have of the party to condone a great crime committed by some of its prominent members.

The Poet was Bulwer, Not G. Washington Childs, A. M. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The young

lady correspondent in to-day's Sen. 'Mand Honter,' will find the lines beginning. 'When stars are in the quiet skies,' not in the oblituary works of G Washington Childs, A. M., but in the first claster of Book III. 'Ernest Matravers,' by Bulwer, ALICE, New York, May Z.

Hunter" asks for the author of may be found in one of Bulwer's novels, either (I mink) "Ernest Maltravers" or "Sight and Morning." Night and Morning. The second selection is an old song which many of the second selection is an old song which many of cour readers song in their younger days. It is not quoted correctly, however, and my memory tails to remember he author of them.

New York, May 2. The Rev. Mr. Chainey Not Alone, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sun-

day's are it is said that the Rev. Mr. Chainey has re-sumed the charge of a Unitarian church because he has t he is not a Christian, and hence not fit to minister to a Christian church. New may it not be that it the members of this church would as closely examine themselves, and compare themselves with the carry Caristians or armitive Christianity, they would find themselves as benited as Mr Change, and that in their case the old provers may well apply. As with the prices, so with the pencie? They im SIN's remarks very much. It is a road sermon from the press such as we seldom get from the mint. WM SHEFRERD.

They Study Stubbs,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur In The

Immortality Broadly Dealed by the Laurente. From the Ninetzenth Century.

Cut of the Beep, my child, out of the Beep Where not that was to be in all that was Whited for a million seems through the wast Waste down of multisedimors chilying light-Out of the theep, my chief, and of the Dieps;
Through all the commiss, would at characters law,
And overly Phase of ever branches the.
And the property of the control of the characters law,
And the major photological and the characters of the
With this last down this tree in a character of the
Touch'd with earth's light-chief control, Darling Boy;
Our two, a challe in uncommiss at limit,
Fericet, and prophet of the syrivet mail;
Whose face and form are been and mine in one,
Indiasolubly married, like our love.

Live and be happy in threeff, and serve
The courtaines, the kin served that men
May these tree, as well that men
May these tree, as well that men
Hereking with himster from the dark, and may
The fated channel where the motion lives
May presented white and was the courts
Along the years of haste and random wouth
I instructed—then mit correct through that man;
And and, in kindly curves, with scritted tail,
My quiet helds, a showly dring power.

To that last Deep where we shill thou are still.

SUNBEAMS.

-A decided change for the better is offilly announced in the health of the Empress of Russi -Pauline Lucea, the whilom idol of the

Berliners, has responsared on the scene there, and was received with seclamation In each and every one of these conditions the tterests of the United States were sacrificed. -A tournament of sixty cavallers, dressed

n fifteenth century costumes, was held at Manioa on the 1th ult, in the courtyard of the old ducal pala e. ... "Oh, I've seen George," cried a little girl at Cleveland: "he came and leaned over me at the plane." George was a boy who had recently died. The mother, hearing the words, fell dead from heart disease

The shipments of postal cards from the Hotyoke, Mass., agency are inverthan at this time last year, and the total number ordered since Jan 1 exceeds the order of the same period in 1879 by about 10,000,000. -The report of the Canadian Government Superintendent of Railways shows that, including 045 miles under construction, there are now 8.022 miles of railway in that country, with an invested capital a

-M. Jules Grévy has bought a very woe otel on the Boulevard Malesherbes for 1,300,000 transa and Marshal MacMahon has just wild his house in the Rue Beliechasse in order to pay debts contracted during Presidency.

-Randebaugh said, in a total abstinence speech at Woodville, Onio, that the liquor sellers of the village were thioves and marderers. On his departure, he was attended to the train by two parties-friends with guns and postols, and enemies with rotten eggs

-The Princess of Wales, notwithstanding storms and winds, insisted on reaching Copenhagen "for papa's birthday," and papa prettry such that he couldn't save had any birthday gift which gave him so much pleasure as a sight of his daughter's charming fac-

-The business of whaling in the vicinity of Provincetown, Mass, has assumed large dimensions of late. Eighteen whales were killed outside the harbor in one day, and twenty-three have been landed during the last few weeks, which will yield 350 barrels of of

-Ireland is, it seems, to have a Quaker Chief Secretary, Mr. Forster being of an eminent family amount the Society of Friends. There is a considerable amount of Quakerdom in Ireland, and it need scarcely be added that it forms a most respectable and wealth element in Irish society. Mrs. Forster is a daughter of

-We read in a leading London weekly: " Mme. Adelins Patti has conquered. When she accepted an engagement in Paris all sorts of nasty things were said about it. 'She won't sing at any good houses, m dear, or 'No one with any self-respect will ask her.'
All the same, she sang with Sicolini at the house of La Baronne Hirsh, and netted about \$2,000."

-There is an omnibus driver who goes in every morning from Richmond to the Bank in London and out again in the evening, who rejoices in the sobriquet of "Silent Sam," because he refuses to reply to mny question whatever, good, bad, or indifferent. Per haus, like the collebrated parrot that did not talk be is full of thought, but his marticulate grunting conveys nothing to his passengers.

-Thousands of tons of Limburger cheese are produced every season, mostly in the Sintes of New York and Wisconsin, at a cost of less than half that of the imported article. It finds its market and is cons mostly by our German-American population. It is more profitable to the farmer and number than any other kind I cheese, because from a given quantity of mak more weight is obtained and better prices are realized. -Almost the whole of the vast estate of

the Duke of Portland, in which was included more than \$7,000,000 of personal property, passes under the will to the fortunate youth who is now Puke of Portland, although he was only second cousin to the testator, who had numbers of nearer r. interes. A vast Scotch property, which came to the late Duke through his maternal grandfather, who was in nowise related to the present Duke, is nevertheless bequeathed to him. -A German physician claims to have discovered a means of dying the eyes of animals in general and of man in particular any color he pleases. He is sea cat with an orange-red eye, a monkey with a chrome

yellow eye, a negro with one black and one blue eye and a negress with one eye gold colored and the other silver white. The doctor says that his process, instead of injuring, strengthens and improves the sight. -The late English Ministry were busily engaged last week in moving out of their official quarters in Downing street. From Lord Beaconsfield's manuous were removed 4,000 bottles which had once held mineral waters of one kind or other, the presumption being that the contents were used to qualify the milky corner, the silky Amontillado, or the geutic claret. It may be admit-ted that Lord Beaconsfield, abstemious as he is himself in regard to the cup that cheers but insbriates, has been

no niggard in his hospitalities. -A man was recently hanged at Raab, Hungary, for the murder of two women. He was cu down, and the doctors certified that he was dead. As electro-galvanic current having been applied to the supposed corpse, however, the convict recovered and showed signs of life by attacking the warders. Solution quently he was prostrated by concestion, and he is now dead in good carnest. Those who hold that if capital punishment is to be maintained the cuillotine is the surest and least painful mode of inflicting death have an

-It is rumored that the Pope is about to issue or has issued a papel manifeste based on the political struckle in Ireland. It seems that the Supreme Pon tiff has, according to his instructions, been kept in over there, and that he has been probundly impressed by the unprecedented success of Mr. Parnell's war with the priesthood. The Parnell victories are considered to mark a new departure in the relations of the priests and their flocks. The Vatican is expected in this crisis to thunder against Mr. Parnell and his lieutemants as revo-lutionary propagamilists, whose aim is to transplant to

Irish soil Confinental socialism and infidelity. -Large prints of the new Roman Cathohe Cathedral at South Kensington, which is to be raised on the site of the Brompton Gratery, are exhibited in all ing religious building in the ne tropolis, next, of confs. to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. The style terms mented Gothic, most horid, but most effective; and as its structure will be very farce in size and detail, the clusactor of its architecture will give it all the nobler assect Operations are actively preceeding on the building, which, it is said, has been very prudently taken in hand, not a sod having been turned or a stone cut until the ful amount of the estimated cost was in hand. The treasurer has in hand two hundred thousand pounds.

-Nihilists seemingly begin to understand thatevery enemy does not deserve to be punished with death. A few evenings ago the Chief of the Ponce at Hills, A. M., but in the first chapter of Book lift of Ernest Maltravers, by Bulwer.

Alice.

Alice.

Alice.

Alice.

Alice.

To rike Editor of The Sus—Sir. The lines which "Mand" escorted to an isolated house in the suburies of the city. There his even were uncovered, and he was himself sufrounded by a bost of persons wearing masks and dressed ng his tosty upon a board, flagged him until they include be had had enough of it. He was next required to size a receipt for the florging be had received. This the roof man at first re used to do, but he was finally personed. by threats of another dose of the knoot. He was now dressed mean, field, blindfelded, and conveyed in a car-riage to the corner mearest to the police leadquaters. The authors of the outrage, her its the most suite of Sets. of the police, remain undiscovered.

-Two shepherd boys, respectively aged 10 and 12, were in charge of a flock of street direct of to graze on some grass land abatting unon the Konson-2 Arad Railway, in Hungary, and had been several times reproved by the watchman stationed hear their rasta size ground for allowing the sovep to stray on the dim. O (*) recent occasion, just as the Aratexpress came in odd. were in translated wandered dozen the containment and were in translated damper of feeing crushed by the translated with however, their were researed by the house. To the Editor of the Sun-Sit In the Sun structure of the third of the morning I must decidedly dissent from the sunce of the morning I must decidedly dissent from the sunce of the morning I must decidedly dissent from the service of the first the purple. Acadair walks in the Central Park about 6 o'clock in the Mark After that a borselimined the purple of the Mark Bridge and agrang, hand in hand, not be

Scason.

I have been in the Central Park early every morning this week, with a triend, and we have seen roma red by casts and macking an animal see a seen roma red by casts and macking an animal see.

Satisface of the stream was partially —A new book on Napodeon L. has Naw Youk, May 1. -A new book on Napoleon L, bas d . futberto unsublished documents in the of French Ministry of War, is now being and The author, M. Jimz, says that Napoleon's no de Businaparle, was one of the first to a when they compared Corners in 17-2 a Gaverner of the releast & de Muriceal. free education; for his you at the m traving the second by passed an exami-far from boliment, and his takes of "factory, expressing haughty and ex-cal and assemble." He served as new the French comparing of Lie and are he he attempted in a fill of cold of a proafter the unit of the matrix is seen and was promoted by the promoted by the promoted whom he was in great tax of the tell officer. The Communication becomes Nobel time observed of him that he would either on the thrope or the scalled